

Introductory Pāḷi Course

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Lesson 3

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Revision

Pronouncing All 41 Letters

	Place of articulation 发音部位 (<i>ṭhāna</i>)	Letters
Vowels		a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o
Consonants	Gutturals 喉音 (<i>kaṇṭhaja</i>)	k, kh, g, gh, ṇ
	Palatals 口盖音 (<i>tāluja</i>)	c, ch, j, jh, ñ
	Cerebrals 反舌音 (<i>muddhaja</i>)	ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ
	Dentals 齿音 (<i>dantaja</i>)	t, th, d, dh, n
	Labials 唇音 (<i>oṭṭhaja</i>)	p, ph, b, bh, m,
	Miscellaneous 杂项	y, r, l, v, s, h, ḷ, ṃ

Colour Guide

a – open mouth

a – close mouth

a – open mouth following special rule
(compound words), like Jetavane,
sikkhāpadam

a – open mouth not following any rule,
like veramaṇī, aññatarā

Mahāmaṅgalasuttaṃ

Bahū devā manussā ca,
maṅgalāni acintayum,
ākaṅkhamānā sotthānam,
brūhi maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Asevanā ca bālānam,
paṇḍitānañca sevanā,
pūjā ca pūjanīyānam,
etaṃ maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Noun 名词 (nāma)

Nouns: 8 Groups/9 Types of Cases

	Vibhatti	Case	e.g.
1	Paṭhamā	Nominative 主格	Subject
2	Dutiyā	Accusative 宾格/对格/受格	Object
3	(a) Tatiyā	Ablative of agent (without action)	"by"
	(b) Karaṇa	Ablative of instrument (with action) 工具格	"with" "through"
4	Catutthī	Dative (receiver) 与格/为格	"to", "for"
5	Pañcamī	Ablative of separation (already moved) 托格/从格/夺格	"from"
6	Chaṭṭhī	Possessive/Genitive (belonging to) 属格	"of"
7	Sattamī	Locative 位置格/处格	"in", "on", "at"
8	Ālapana	Vocative (being addressed) 呼格	"O man", "dear mother"

Grouping of Nouns According to Termination

Group	Ending with	example
<i>akārānta</i>	a	<i>nara</i> (man)
<i>ikārānta</i>	i	<i>aggi</i> (fire)
<i>īkārānta</i>	ī	<i>pakkhī</i> (bird)
<i>ukārānta</i>	u	<i>bhikkhu</i>
<i>ūkārānta</i>	ū	<i>sabbaññū</i> (omniscience)
<i>okārānta</i>	o	<i>go</i> (bull)

1. Declension of Masculine, *Akārānta* Nouns 阳性名词的曲用

1.1 Nominative Case *Paṭhamā* 主格

Declension of Nominative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns 主 格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular 单数	Plural 复数
<i>nara</i> (man)	<i>nara + o = naro</i> (the man)	<i>nara + ā = narā</i> (the men)
<i>Buddha</i> (Buddha)	<i>Buddha + o = Buddho</i> (the Buddha)	<i>Buddha + ā = Buddhā</i> (the Buddhas)
<i>putta</i> (son)	<i>putta + o = putto</i> (the son)	<i>putta + ā = puttā</i> (the sons)
<i>kassaka</i> (farmer)	<i>kassaka + o = kassako</i> (the farmer)	<i>kassaka + ā = kassakā</i> (the farmers)

Declension of Nominative Masculine Akārānta Nouns

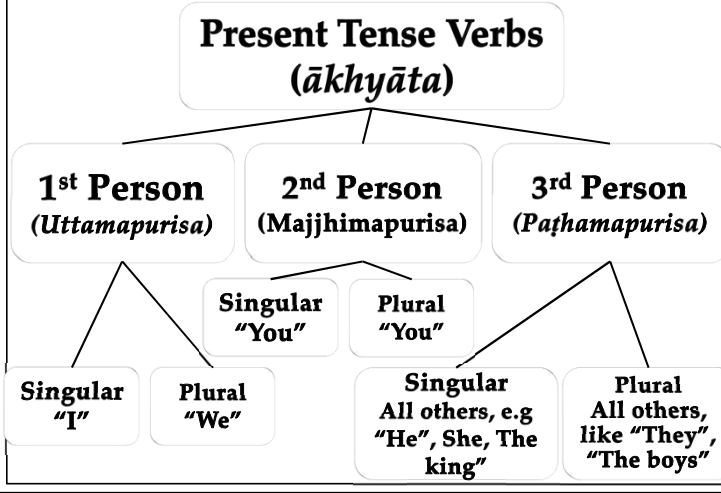
主格阳性名词的曲用

Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>manussa</i> (human being)	<i>manussa + o = manusso</i> (the human being)	<i>manussa + ā = manussā</i> (the human beings)
<i>mātula</i> (uncle)	<i>mātula + o = mātulo</i> (the uncle)	<i>mātula + ā = mātulā</i> (the uncles)
<i>kumāra</i> (boy)	<i>kumāra + o = kumāro</i> (the boy)	<i>kumāra + ā = kumārā</i> (the boys)
<i>mitta</i> (friend)	<i>mitta + o = mitto</i> (the friend)	<i>mitta + ā = mittā</i> (the friends)

Vocabulary – Nominative Nouns

Pāḷi Stem	English	Singular	Plural
<i>nara</i>	man	<i>naro</i>	<i>narā</i>
<i>Buddha</i>	Buddha	<i>Buddho</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>
<i>putta</i>	son	<i>putto</i>	<i>puttā</i>
<i>kassaka</i>	farmer	<i>kassako</i>	<i>kassakā</i>
<i>manussa</i>	human being	<i>manusso</i>	<i>manussā</i>
<i>mātula</i>	uncle	<i>mātulo</i>	<i>mātulā</i>
<i>kumāra</i>	boy	<i>kumāro</i>	<i>kumārā</i>
<i>mitta</i>	friend	<i>mitto</i>	<i>mittā</i>

Simple Conjugation of Verbs



Conjugation of Verbs : Present Tense, 3rd Person

• Example: *paca*

Pāḷi Stem	Singular	Plural
<i>paca</i> (to cook)	<i>paca + ati = pacati</i> (cooks) e.g. <i>naro pacati</i> (The man cooks)	<i>paca + anti = pacanti</i> (cook) e.g. <i>nara pacanti</i> (The men cook)

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	Singular	Plural
speak	<i>bhāsatī</i>	<i>bhāsanti</i>
see	<i>passatī</i>	<i>passanti</i>
eat	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
go	<i>gacchati</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>

Sentence Construction (*vākya*)

Singular

<i>Pāṭi</i>	English
<i>naro bhāsatī</i>	The man speaks.
<i>mātulo bhuñjati</i>	The uncle eats.
<i>kassako gacchati</i>	The farmer goes.
<i>manusso passatī</i>	The human being sees.

Plural

<i>Pāṭi</i>	English
<i>narā bhāsanti</i>	The men speak.
<i>puttā bhuñjanti</i>	The sons eat.
<i>kassakā gacchanti</i>	The farmers go.
<i>manussā passanti</i>	The human beings see.

Revision

Vocabulary – Nominative Nouns

<i>Pāḷi Stem</i>	English	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>nara</i>	man	<i>naro</i>	<i>narā</i>
<i>Buddha</i>	Buddha	<i>Buddho</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>
<i>putta</i>	son	<i>putto</i>	<i>puttā</i>
<i>kassaka</i>	farmer	<i>kassako</i>	<i>kassakā</i>
<i>manussa</i>	human being	<i>manusso</i>	<i>manussā</i>
<i>mātula</i>	uncle	<i>mātulo</i>	<i>mātulā</i>
<i>kumāra</i>	boy	<i>kumāro</i>	<i>kumārā</i>
<i>mitta</i>	friend	<i>mitto</i>	<i>mittā</i>

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
speak	<i>bhāsati</i>	<i>bhāsanti</i>
see	<i>passati</i>	<i>passanti</i>
eat	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
go	<i>gacchati</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>

Practice

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>kumārā gacchanti</i>	The boys go.
<i>mitto bhāsati</i>	The friend speaks.
<i>kassako passati</i>	The farmer sees.
<i>manussā bhuñjanti</i>	Human beings eat.

Translate into Pāḷi

English	<i>Pāḷi</i>
Friends eat.	<i>mittā bhuñjanti</i>
The son goes.	<i>putto gacchati</i>
Men speak.	<i>narā bhāsanti</i>
The uncle sees.	<i>mātulo passati</i>

1.2 Accusative Case

受格

Declension of Accusative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>nara</i> (man)	<i>nara + aṃ = naraṃ</i> (a man)	<i>nara + e = nare</i> (the men)
<i>Buddha</i> (Buddha)	<i>Buddha + aṃ = Buddhaṃ</i> (a Buddha)	<i>Buddha + e = Buddhē</i> (the Buddhas)
<i>putta</i> (son)	<i>putta + aṃ = puttāṃ</i> (a son)	<i>putta + e = putte</i> (the sons)
<i>kassaka</i> (farmer)	<i>kassaka + aṃ = kassakaṃ</i> (a farmer)	<i>kassaka + e = kassake</i> (the farmers)

Declension of Accusative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>manussa</i> (human being)	<i>manussa + aṃ = manussaṃ</i> (a human being)	<i>manussa + e = manusse</i> (the human beings)
<i>mātula</i> (uncle)	<i>mātula + aṃ = mātulaṃ</i> (an uncle)	<i>mātula + e = mātule</i> (the uncles)
<i>kumāra</i> (boy)	<i>kumāra + aṃ = kumāraṃ</i> (a boy)	<i>kumāra + e = kumāre</i> (the boys)
<i>mitta</i> (friend)	<i>mitta + aṃ = mittaṃ</i> (a friend)	<i>mitta + e = mitte</i> (the friends)

Declension of Accusative Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

受格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>dhamma</i> (truth, the doctrine)	<i>dhamma + aṃ = dhammaṃ</i> (a doctrine)	<i>dhamma + e = dhamme</i> (the doctrines)
<i>vihāra</i> (monastery)	<i>vihāra + aṃ = vihāraṃ</i> (a monastery)	<i>vihāra + e = vihāre</i> (the monasteries)
<i>patta</i> (bowl)	<i>patta + aṃ = pattaṃ</i> (a bowl)	<i>patta + e = patte</i> (the bowls)
<i>odana</i> (cooked rice)	<i>odana + aṃ = odanaṃ</i> (cooked rice)	Not applicable

Vocabulary – Accusative Nouns

English	Stem	Acc S	Acc Pl
man	<i>nara</i>	<i>naraṃ</i>	<i>nare</i>
Buddha	<i>Buddha</i>	<i>Buddhaṃ</i>	<i>Buddhe</i>
son	<i>putta</i>	<i>puttaṃ</i>	<i>putte</i>
farmer	<i>kassaka</i>	<i>kassakaṃ</i>	<i>kassake</i>
human	<i>manussa</i>	<i>manussaṃ</i>	<i>manusse</i>
uncle	<i>mātula</i>	<i>mātulaṃ</i>	<i>mātule</i>
boy	<i>kumāra</i>	<i>kumāraṃ</i>	<i>kumāre</i>
friend	<i>mitta</i>	<i>mittaṃ</i>	<i>mitte</i>

Vocabulary – Accusative Nouns

English	Stem	Acc S	Acc Pl
the doctrine	<i>dhamma</i>	<i>dhammaṃ</i>	<i>dhamme</i>
monastery	<i>vihāra</i>	<i>vihāraṃ</i>	<i>vihāre</i>
bowl	<i>patta</i>	<i>pattaṃ</i>	<i>patte</i>
cooked rice	<i>odana</i>	<i>odanaṃ</i>	
brahmin	<i>brāhmaṇa</i>	<i>brāhmaṇaṃ</i>	<i>brāhmaṇe</i>
merchant	<i>vāṇija</i>	<i>vāṇijaṃ</i>	<i>vāṇije</i>
king	<i>bhūpāla</i>	<i>bhūpālaṃ</i>	<i>bhūpāle</i>
rice	<i>bhatta</i>	<i>bhattaṃ</i>	
village	<i>gāma</i>	<i>gāmaṃ</i>	<i>gāme</i>

Vocabulary – More Verbs

English	Singular	Plural
worship, salute	<i>vandati</i>	<i>vandanti</i>
protects	<i>rakkhati</i>	<i>rakkhanti</i>
come	<i>āgacchati</i>	<i>āgacchanti</i>
carries/takes away	<i>harati</i>	<i>haranti</i>

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	Singular	Plural
speak	<i>bhāsati</i>	<i>bhāsanti</i>
see	<i>passati</i>	<i>passanti</i>
eat	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
go	<i>gacchati</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>
worship, salute	<i>vandati</i>	<i>vandanti</i>
protects	<i>rakkhati</i>	<i>rakkhanti</i>
come	<i>āgacchati</i>	<i>āgacchanti</i>
carries/takes away	<i>harati</i>	<i>haranti</i>

Sentence Construction (*vākya*)

Sentence: Singular

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>buddho dhammaṃ bhāsati</i>	The Buddha speaks the Dhamma.
<i>kumaro odanaṃ bhuñjati</i>	The boy eats the rice.
<i>kassako viharaṃ gacchati</i>	The farmer goes (to) the monastery.
<i>putto pattaṃ passati</i>	The son sees the bowl.

Sentence: Plural

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>kumarā bhaddhe vandanti</i>	The boys worship the Buddhas.
<i>narā putte rakkhanti</i>	The men protect the sons.
<i>matulā viharaṃ āgacchanti</i>	The uncles come (to) the monastery.
<i>kassakā patte haranti</i>	The farmers carry bowls

Revision

Vocabulary – Nominal and Accusative Nouns

English	Stem	Nom S	Nom Pl	Acc S	Acc Pl
man	<i>nara</i>	<i>naro</i>	<i>narā</i>	<i>naraṃ</i>	<i>nare</i>
Buddha	<i>Buddha</i>	<i>Buddho</i>	<i>Buddhā</i>	<i>Buddhaṃ</i>	<i>Buddhe</i>
son	<i>putta</i>	<i>putto</i>	<i>puttā</i>	<i>puttaṃ</i>	<i>putte</i>
farmer	<i>kassaka</i>	<i>kassako</i>	<i>kassakā</i>	<i>kassakaṃ</i>	<i>kassake</i>
human	<i>manussa</i>	<i>manusso</i>	<i>manussā</i>	<i>manussaṃ</i>	<i>manusse</i>
uncle	<i>mātula</i>	<i>mātulo</i>	<i>mātulā</i>	<i>mātulaṃ</i>	<i>mātule</i>
boy	<i>kumāra</i>	<i>kumāro</i>	<i>kumārā</i>	<i>kumāraṃ</i>	<i>kumāre</i>
friend	<i>mitta</i>	<i>mitto</i>	<i>mittā</i>	<i>mittaṃ</i>	<i>mitte</i>

Vocabulary – Nominal and Accusative Nouns

English	Stem	Nom S	Nom Pl	Acc S	Acc Pl
the doctrine	<i>dhamma</i>	<i>dhammo</i>	<i>dhammā</i>	<i>dhammaṃ</i>	<i>dhamme</i>
monastery	<i>vihāra</i>	<i>vihāro</i>	<i>vihārā</i>	<i>vihāraṃ</i>	<i>vihāre</i>
bowl	<i>patta</i>	<i>patto</i>	<i>pattā</i>	<i>pattaṃ</i>	<i>patte</i>
cooked rice	<i>odana</i>	<i>odano</i>		<i>odanaṃ</i>	
brahmin	<i>brāhmaṇa</i>	<i>brāhmaṇo</i>	<i>brāhmaṇā</i>	<i>brāhmaṇaṃ</i>	<i>brāhmaṇe</i>
merchant	<i>vāṇija</i>	<i>vāṇijo</i>	<i>vāṇijā</i>	<i>vāṇijaṃ</i>	<i>vāṇije</i>
king	<i>bhūpāla</i>	<i>bhūpālo</i>	<i>bhūpālā</i>	<i>bhūpālaṃ</i>	<i>bhūpāle</i>
rice	<i>bhatta</i>	<i>bhatto</i>		<i>bhattaṃ</i>	
village	<i>gāma</i>	<i>gāmo</i>	<i>gāmā</i>	<i>gāmaṃ</i>	<i>gāme</i>

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	Singular	Plural
speak	<i>bhāsati</i>	<i>bhāsanti</i>
see	<i>passati</i>	<i>passanti</i>
eat	<i>bhuñjati</i>	<i>bhuñjanti</i>
go	<i>gacchati</i>	<i>gacchanti</i>
worship, salute	<i>vandati</i>	<i>vandanti</i>
protects	<i>rakkhati</i>	<i>rakkhanti</i>
come	<i>āgacchati</i>	<i>āgacchanti</i>
carries/takes away	<i>harati</i>	<i>haranti</i>

Practice

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>kumaro mitte bhāsati</i>	The boy speaks to friends.
<i>manussā odanaṃ bhuñjanti</i>	Human beings eat rice.
<i>putto patte passati</i>	The son sees the bowls.
<i>kassakā viharaṃ gacchanti</i>	Farmers go to the monastery.

Translate into English

<i>Pāḷi</i>	English
<i>matulā buddhaṃ vandanti</i>	The uncles worship the Buddha.
<i>dhammo nare rakkhati</i>	The Dhamma protects men.
<i>mittā viharaṃ āgacchanti</i>	The friends come (to) the monastery.
<i>kassako kumaraṃ harati</i>	The farmer carries the boy.

Translate into Pāḷi

English	Pāḷi
The men see the monasteries.	<i>narā vihāre passanti</i>
The farmer worships the Dhamma.	<i>kassako dhammaṃ vandati</i>
The friends come to the monastery.	<i>mittā vihāraṃ āgacchanti</i>
The boy carries the bowls.	<i>kumāro patte harati</i>

Translate into Pāḷi

English	Pāḷi
The son eats the rice.	<i>putto odanaṃ/bhattaṃ bhuñjanti</i>
The uncles speak to the friend.	<i>mātulā mittaṃ bhāsanti</i>
The Buddha protects the boys.	<i>Buddho kumāre rakkhati</i>
The men go to the monastery.	<i>narā vihāraṃ gacchanti</i>